

Force—Force to the Utmost—Depends on Dollars—Dollars to the Utmost.

Weather Markets and Commerce

Taxes or Bonds!

We must win the war. We have set our hand to it. We will see it through.

To win the war, we must finance the war. Sums mounting into the tens of billions of dollars must be raised during the next year to set our fighting millions in the fighting line in France.

The Fourth Liberty Loan plays an absolutely vital part in our financing. The loan must be subscribed and oversubscribed.

There is only one possible alternative—a heavy additional increase in taxes that will fall on every citizen. If we do not lend, we must give. We must take our choice.

The Loan is the largest on record. Our individual subscription must be larger than ever before. You must lend your limit.

Every consideration prompts you to buy Liberty Bonds—Patriotism, sound business judgment, and common prudence.

Buy—to your Utmost!



LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway New York City

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Spanish Currency Expands

Bank of Spain Is Granted Authority to Increase Bank-note Issue by \$90,000,000

Authority has been granted the Bank of Spain to increase the amount of outstanding banknotes by \$90,000,000, provided it has sufficient gold cover for the expansion. Up to this time the bank has been able to issue banknotes only to the amount of \$340,000,000, and recently the notes in circulation reached that figure, making it necessary for the bank to make payments in silver. Under the new authorization the bank can issue notes up to \$980,000,000.

Finance - Economics

WALL STREET OFFICE: Mills Building, 15 Broad St. Telephone Hanover 6514

Everywhere financial markets point to an overwhelming victory for the Allies. British consols enjoy a sharp and unexpected rise. Rumanian oil stocks and Russian securities come suddenly to life in Paris and London. War issues weaken and peace stocks mount on our own Stock Exchange. In the foreign exchange market, the best financial mirror of fluctuations in the fortunes of war, rates on neutral countries take a decidedly favorable turn for the dollar. Large purchases of American securities are made in this market by investors in neutral countries. The verdict is unanimous, even Berlin and Vienna joining in it by reporting severe panics on their boreses. Never before, save at the end of July, 1914, have the financial barometers all pointed the same way at the same time. The discounting process is under way.

Perhaps such things as money restrictions are so obscured by distance that the investors in neutral countries who are buying stocks here cannot perceive them. Possibly they merely seem unimportant when viewed in perspective. Three thousand miles makes a difference.

That oil producers should be permitted to make reasonable allowance for depreciation in their tax returns is obvious. Every barrel of oil that flows from a well decreases its life by just so much, and it is plain that in fairness the producer be allowed to amortize his investment. But it is nevertheless significant to note that, in spite of the uncertainty as to how the oil producer will fare in the tax bill, the amount of development work under way at the end of September exceeded all previous records. Labor shortages, the high cost of materials and the many other handicaps that must be met do not serve to restrain the "wildcatter" with oil prices at the present level.

Money and Credit

The bankers' money committee called loans to the extent of \$15,000,000 at the Stock Exchange yesterday. They were able to do this without disturbing rates, owing to the fact that the individual banks found themselves in a position to make larger offerings of call funds. The statement was made in stock market circles that had it not been for the pulling down of the committee's outstanding loans the offerings by the individual banks would have forced the call rate temporarily below 6 per cent. As it happened, however, rates were held stable at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent, the level that has been in force for weeks.

Dulness was the principal feature of the market for fixed date funds. Brokers reported business at a complete standstill, with no new money being offered and maturing loans being paid off. Ruling rates for money yesterday, compared with a year ago, were as follows:

	Yesterday.	Year ago.
Call money:		
On mixed collateral 6	6	6
On industrial 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Time money (mixed collateral):		
Sixty days 6	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ninety days 6	6 1/2	6 1/2
Four months 6	6 1/2	6 1/2
Five to six months 6	6 1/2	6 1/2

Commercial Paper.—A limited amount of discounting is being done. The market is on a basis of 6 per cent.

Bank Acceptances.—Offerings of bills are large. Rates yesterday were as follows:

	Thirty days.	Sixty days.	Ninety days.
Eligible member banks 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Eligible non-member banks 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Ineligible bank bills 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

For delivery within thirty days:

	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
Eligible member banks 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Eligible non-member banks 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Ineligible bank bills 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

Discount Rates.—The following table gives the current rates of the twelve Federal Reserve banks on commercial paper for all periods up to ninety days:

Bank	Rate
Boston	4 1/4
New York	4 1/4
Philadelphia	4 1/4
Minneapolis	4 1/4
Richmond	4 1/4
Atlanta	4 1/4
Chicago	4 1/4
St. Louis	4 1/4
Kansas City	4 1/4
Dallas	4 1/4
San Francisco	4 1/4

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has put in force the following schedule of rediscount rates, which apply to banks' acceptances: Maturities to 15 days, 4 per cent; 16 to 60 days, inclusive, 4 1/2 per cent; 61 to 90 days, inclusive, 4 3/4 per cent.

Bank Clearings.—Bank clearings yesterday in New York and other cities were:

	Exchanges.	Balance.
New York	\$642,948,153	\$57,739,920
Boston	58,126,309	18,062,693
Philadelphia	76,709,847	14,480,093

Silver.—London, 49 1/4, unchanged; New York, 101 1/4, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73 1/2, unchanged.

Sub-Treasury.—The banks lost \$98,000 to the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

Bank of England.—LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Bank of England reported to-day an increase in gold holdings of \$15,315,151. The proportion of reserves to liabilities is now 16.91 per cent, against 17.75 per cent last week. The statement, with the changes from a week ago, follows:

	Gold	Reserve	Notes	Circulation	Public	Other	Gov. secur.	Other
Oct. 3	5,438,580,000	1,141,000	27,574,000	1,157,000	30,524,000	1,417,000	130,848,000	3,468,000
Oct. 2	5,438,580,000	1,141,000	27,574,000	1,157,000	30,524,000	1,417,000	130,848,000	3,468,000

Bank of France Statement.—PARIS, Oct. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, together with the changes, in francs, from the preceding week, follows:

	Gold	Silver	Circulation	Treas. dep.	Gov. secur.	Other
Oct. 3	5,438,580,000	1,141,000	27,574,000	1,157,000	30,524,000	1,417,000
Oct. 2	5,438,580,000	1,141,000	27,574,000	1,157,000	30,524,000	1,417,000

Advances increased 12,983,000 francs.

London Money Market.—LONDON, Oct. 3.—Money, 3 per cent. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 1/2-3 3/4 per cent. Gold premium at Lisbon, 130.

Record Activity In Drilling of New Oil Wells

Operations at Present on Largest Scale in History of Industry

Development work under way in the oil fields of the country at the close of September made a new high record with a grand total of 6,167 rigs and wells drilling, making the first time that the figures in a single month ever exceeded 6,000. The increase was 458 over the August mark. The greatest gain was in the North Texas field, where the operations exceeded those of August by 101 rigs and 279 drilling wells, a total of 380. Wyoming reported an increase of thirty in new work.

New oil wells to the number of 2,213 were completed in September, according to "The Oil City Derrick," with a production in the aggregate of 143,399 barrels. This compared with 2,364 wells completed in August, with initial production of 115,932 barrels. The Gulf Coast, North Texas and North Louisiana fields were responsible for the increase of the amount of oil obtained. Each division showed a substantial increase, with the Gulf Coast in the lead. Wyoming, Kentucky and all the Central West states also added something to the new production, although the number of new wells completed was smaller.

There were gains in new development work in almost every division, with the exception of Kansas, where there was a decrease of thirty-two. The large gain in new work in other fields is considered important as showing that dulness of the summer months has given way to greater activity. With cooler weather, plenty of water and new fields under development in the great territory east of the Rockies there is reason to believe, according to trade authorities, that operations will increase until the winter and bad roads lessen the work.

Old Wool Is Seized

Government Takes Clippings Hoarded 25 Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Two individual hoards of wool, both of which have been off the sheep's backs for fifteen to twenty-five years, were commandeered to-day by the War Department for government use over the novel protests of their owners.

William Peary, of Cross Creek Township, Penn., had a hoard accumulated between 1893 and 1905, which he refused to sell because it was not raised during the war. It was worth 50 cents a pound, he contended, and growing more valuable. He had the twelve years' clippings from 150 sheep.

O. C. Clement, of Corinth, Vt., had a fifteen years' accumulation, totalling 6,000 cubic feet, damaged by moth and weather, which he also refused to sell. The government took both at the fixed price. Peary's last protest, it was announced, denied the need of the army for the wool and declared none of it would go to clothe troops in the trenches.

Elections

D. W. Buchanan, president of Old Ben Coal Company, has been elected a director of the National City Bank of Chicago, succeeding the late Homer A. Sullivan.

Henry J. Schuler, formerly loan clerk of the Franklin Trust Company, has been appointed assistant treasurer of that institution.

Dutch Shipping Gains

Holland Marine Companies Stronger Despite Heavy War Losses

Despite losses due to mines and German submarines the number of Dutch merchant ships has actually increased. The financial position of the merchant marine has been greatly strengthened since the war began. A compilation of the reports of Dutch steamship companies as of December 31, 1917, shows a total tonnage owned of 1,083,000, an increase of 181,282 compared with the end of 1913. Reserves of these companies is indicated in the foreign trade bulletin of the American Express Company, which says: "To New Zealand and Australia, the only available service from New York is by sailing ships. When steamers are placed, space is taken entirely for government or essential cargo. For Pacific ports, no steamer space is available and there is a scarcity of sailing vessels. The latter are usually placed on short notice by the United States Shipping Board, hence it is difficult to take advantage of the opportunities, as far as overland cargo is concerned."

The Day of the "Windjammer"

The war has brought many transportation changes, but none more romantic than the rejuvenation of sailing vessels. Schooners and square-rigged "windjammers" may be found in large numbers in all the ports along the coast. They are doing great work, too, in taking the pressure off the steam vessels which are so largely employed in government transport. How widespread has become the use of sailing vessels in many lines of ocean service is indicated in the foreign trade bulletin of the American Express Company, which says: "To New Zealand and Australia, the only available service from New York is by sailing ships. When steamers are placed, space is taken entirely for government or essential cargo. For Pacific ports, no steamer space is available and there is a scarcity of sailing vessels. The latter are usually placed on short notice by the United States Shipping Board, hence it is difficult to take advantage of the opportunities, as far as overland cargo is concerned."

Reinvesting in Liberty

THE national task of doubling the quota of the third Liberty Loan in the present campaign necessitates scratching beneath the surface of ready funds. On October 15 semi-annual interest payments of approximately \$12,500,000 will be made on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the French Republic 5 per cent bonds will be made here. It would represent a beautiful sentiment, as well as an eminently practical investment, for the bondholders to place this interest return in Liberty bonds of the fourth loan.

Before the United States entered the war American investors showed their sympathy for the Allied cause by buying these foreign securities. It would seem supremely fitting for them to rededicate the interest to the cause of human freedom.

Shipping Congested On Pacific Coast

Oriental Trade Is Diverted to New York as a Result

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Considerable Oriental trade is now going by way of New York. The reason is that severe congestion prevails at Pacific Coast ports, according to advices received by Chicago bankers. Seattle is in the worst condition. Exports to the Orient routed via that port are six weeks behind in shipment time. Seattle, however, receives most of the merchandise for the Orient, and naturally would be more congested.

The continuation of through bills of lading has enabled manufacturers to cash in on their shipments after they have left Chicago, but the shipments are about as long as ever in reaching the objective points. The worst handicap is that manufacturers and consignors have no knowledge of when a boat will leave any port. All they can do is consign their goods to the Orient by way of a certain sort, and take a chance on delivery.

Vessels are very scarce on the Pacific Coast. The number is decreasing every week in spite of the fact that more boats are being built, because practically all the steamers are put in Atlantic trade.

News Digest

Foreign

Paris Bourse.—PARIS, Oct. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse to-day. Three per cent rentes, 49 francs 25 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 26 francs 7 centimes; 5 per cent rentes, 88 francs 35 centimes.

New York

Price of Stock Exchange Seats Unchanged.—Walter L. Johnson has purchased the Stock Exchange membership of William K. Sullivan for \$50,000, unchanged from the last previous sale. Walter C. Hicks has been elected a member of the exchange.

Dividends

Standard Underground Cable Company.—An extra dividend of 3 per cent has been declared, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable October 10 to stockholders of record October 4.

Atlas Powder Company.—Quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stockholders of record October 15.

Brown Shoe Company.—Quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on preferred stock, payable November 1 to stockholders of record October 14.

Consolidated Interstate Callahan Mining Company.—Quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share, payable October 21 to stockholders of record October 14.

Homestead Mining Company.—Monthly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable October 20 to stockholders of record October 14.

Kinney Oil & Refining Company.—Quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock, payable November 1 to stockholders of record October 14.

W. H. McElwain Company.—Quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on first preferred, second preferred and common stock, payable November 1 to stockholders of record October 15.

Willis-Overland Company.—Quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on common stock, payable November 1 to stockholders of record October 21.

Studying Russian Iron Deposits

Japanese interests are investigating the iron mines in the Olginsky district of Siberia, with a view to the investment of capital there.

Significant Relations

Money and Prices:

Stock of money gold in the country. \$3,079,300,229

Loans of all national banks. \$9,260,402,000

Their surplus reserves. \$2,819,000,000

Bills discounted and bought by Federal Reserve Banks. \$2,001,821,000

Federal Reserve notes in circulation. 2,349,326,000

Total gold reserve. 2,020,813,000

Average price of fifty stocks. 79.68

Average price of twenty-five bonds. 83.79

Food cost of living (Annalist index). 294.638

General commodity price level (Dun's index number). 252.882

Production:

Unfilled U. S. Steel orders, tons. 8,759,042

Pig iron (daily average), tons. 109,341

Wheat crop, bushels. 899,000,000

Orn. crop, bushels.	1,477,000,000
Corn crop, bushels.	2,672,000,000
Cotton, bales.	1,181,000

Increase of decrease from year before:

	Month of Sept.	Month of Aug.	Month of July.
Wheat	+12.2%	+12.2%	+12.2%
Corn	+10.2%	+10.2%	+10.2%
Cotton	+10.2%	+10.2%	+10.2%

Bank clearings. \$33,646,811

Commercial failures (Dun's). 674

Number. 720

Liabilities. \$17,407,130

Building permits (Bradstreet's). 1,407,103

(135 cities). \$38,326,286

*Includes 14 switching and terminal companies.

London Market Booms

Securities Improve on Reported Capitulation of Turkey

LONDON, Oct. 3.—That the Stock Exchange firmly believed the authenticity of the reports that Turkey has capitulated was indicated by the fact that from an early hour to-day large orders were received to buy gilt-edged securities. The war loan and exchequer bonds were very active and dearer. Consols advanced another 1 per cent, reaching the highest level recorded since the official minimum was removed in 1915. Consols were still the important outside influence and optimistic deductions were drawn from the advance of over 2 per cent in two days. The other sections of the market were sympathetically good, except armament shares, which were severely neglected.

Gov't Commandeers Thermometers to Stop Profiteering

Output of Many Plants Seized, Owing to Exorbitant Prices

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Commandeering of the output of a number of clinical thermometer manufacturing plants of the country was ordered to-day by the War Department as the result of an investigation which disclosed that exorbitant prices to the government were being asked by the makers.

Under the order issued by the War Department to-day, the entire stocks of clinical thermometers now manufactured and all that can be made within the next twenty weeks will be taken over by the military authorities at prices to be determined by the War Department board of appraisers.

The investigation made by the military authorities developed the fact that there would have been no difficulty in securing the needed thermometers had it not been for the apparent combination of glass blowers and the thermometer manufacturers' association whereby no manufacturer not a member of the association could secure the blank tubes for the manufacture.

The price of clinical thermometers has advanced in the last year from 25 cents and 30 cents to 50 cents and 65 cents each.

The government ascertained that the manufacturers pay \$40 per gross to the glass blowers for the tubes on the condition that they sell only to members of the manufacturers' association. Such an arrangement made it impossible for independent manufacturers to secure tubes except when glass blowers violated their agreement with the manufacturers. It was learned that a penalty had been provided for between the glass blowers and the manufacturers in the event that any glass blower sold to other than association members. The penalty was a fine of \$100 for each offense.

In view of the urgent need for these thermometers it was decided by the general staff that instead of seeking redress through the courts the output of the factories as well as the existing stocks should be taken over under power granted to the military by recent legislation.

The manufacturers upon whom requisition and compulsory orders have been sent are as follows:

William K. Sullivan, Samuel Landauer, New York; Randall-Paichney Company, Watertown, N. Y.; National Thermometer Company, New York; E. Keating Thermometer Company, Brooklyn; Nernberg Thermometer Company, New York; Beeton-Dickinson Company, Rutherford, N. J.; E. J. Dunlop Company, New York; Lewis Henn Company, New York; Manufacturing Company, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Union Clinical Thermometer Company, New York; Sterling Thermometer Company, Brooklyn; C. J. Tagliapietra Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; Wilson & Wilson, Boston; McGregor Instrument Company, Needham, Mass.; New York Thermometer Company, New York; A. P. Peccorella, Brooklyn, and Albert Scherrer, Brooklyn.

Corporate Returns

Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company.—Gross earnings for the twelve months ended August 31 were \$3,316,331, compared with \$6,019,418 for the preceding twelve months. Net after taxes amounted to \$2,421,259, against \$2,428,068. Surplus after charges was \$1,312,224, a decrease of \$187,722.

Southern Pacific Railway Company

August gross	\$1,745,887	Inc.	\$4,126,606
Net operating inc.	6,090,952	Inc.	1,625,260
Net after taxes	96,710,305	Inc.	1,387,927
Net operating inc.	20,495,889	Dec.	7,770,984

Alabama Power Company

August gross	\$269,049	Inc.	\$82,979
Net after taxes	27,987	Inc.	23,125
Twelve mos. gross	3,761,162	Inc.	785,078
Net after taxes	1,514,634	Inc.	301,130

Western Union Telegraph Company

August gross	\$7,102,068	Inc.	\$657,408
Balance after taxes	1,402,135	Dec.	473,499
Seven mos. gross	48,284,798	Inc.	6,667,717
Net operating inc.	8,708,464	Dec.	1,367,225

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company

August gross	\$2,264,739	Inc.	\$959,530
Net operating inc.	649,500	Inc.	298,068
Net after taxes	1,399,952	Inc.	1,212,246
Net operating inc.	2,946,188	Inc.	3,823,011

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company

August gross	\$3,096,025	Inc.	\$657,530
Net operating inc.	170,414	Dec.	429,164
Eight mos. gross	19,061,498	Inc.	1,027,686
Net operating inc.	3,164,931	Dec.	1,847,708

Colorado Power Company

Twelve mos. gross	\$1,269,424	Inc.	\$132,087
Net after taxes	227,068	Inc.	94,337
Net operating inc.	414,894	Inc.	88,831

New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company

August gross	\$1,303,077	Inc.	\$189,442
Net operating inc.	386,024	Dec.	\$88,737
Eight mos. gross	7,359,590	Inc.	1,212,246
Net operating inc.	954,836	Dec.	751,248

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company

August gross	\$1,000,340	Inc.	\$413,971
Net operating inc.	126,574	Inc.	\$180,253
Twelve mos. gross	10,927,238	Inc.	2,392,496
Net operating inc.	1,518,135	Inc.	365,816

Western Pacific Telegraph Company

August gross	\$1,266,680	Inc.	\$189,442
Net operating inc.	572,835	Inc.	\$102,909
Eight mos. gross	7,311,474	Inc.	\$249,593
Net operating inc.	2,468,648	Inc.	1,993,690

Benjamin Franklin

"Pay what you owe and you'll know what's your own."

Service

We are prepared as agent and custodian to assume for those going "Over Seas" the entire management of Real and Personal Property. Our charge for these services is moderate and our long experience assures efficient management.

Our Officers will be pleased to enter into details, personally, or by correspondence.

Franklin TRUST CO.

Established 1888

46 Wall Street, New York
156 Montague Street, Brooklyn
559 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

FINANCIAL MEETINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, October 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes:

To authorize, approve and ratify (1) the execution and delivery of a certain contract between this company separately or jointly with any other company or companies, the terms of which contract are set forth in the annexed copy of the contract, and (2) to authorize the board of directors of this company to execute and deliver such contract, and to take all such action as may be deemed necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of such contract, and to take all such action as may be deemed necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of such contract, and to take all such action as may be deemed necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of such contract.

Warfield Committee to Convene

A meeting of the financial committee of seven members representing the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities is scheduled to be held in New York next week for the purpose of receiving a report from counsel concerning the proposed government contract. The association is a group of securities holders who have agreed to support the contract in the hope that certain modifications might be obtained later. Up to the present it has not been successful.

Another Jump in Marine Preferred

On a turnover of \$2,800 shares, second only to that of United States Steel common, the preferred shares of the International Mercantile Marine Company furnished the sensation of yesterday's stock market. At the high price of 11 1/2 the stock was 5 1/2 points above Wednesday's last sale. The closing quotation of 110 1/2 showed a net gain of 10 points.

Buying for the account of British interests was hinted at as one of the reasons for the rise. A director stated there were no new developments in the pending deal for the sale of the company's English assets from the American end.

Terms of Moline Plow Sale

G. A. Stephens, president of the Moline Plow Company, in a statement to the common stock holders on the terms of the recent sale of the property to the Willis-Overland Company says that the Stephens interests sold all their holdings to John N. Willis for \$150 a share. They will receive in payment preferred stocks paying 7 per cent, cumulative preferred dividends quarterly in the ratio of 1 1/2 per